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GEO. B. PRENTICE, Editor.
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GEO. B. MCLELLAN,
FOR PRESIDENT.
GEO. H. PENDLETON,
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.

The following selection of an Electoral ticket is made in accordance with the recommendation of the National Democratic Convention and the delegates of that convention from Kentucky, by the Executive Committee of the Union Democracy and the Democratic Party. The committee have omitted names that were not in the original list, and have made no change in the original list. Such as are not retained are earnestly requested to act as assistants in their respective districts. JAMES GUTHRIE, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Democracy.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party.
ELECTORAL TICKET.
STATE AT LARGE.
FRANK WOLFORD, Oscar County.
THORNTON F. MARSHALL, Bracken Co.
FIRST DISTRICT.
B. F. DUKE, McCracken County.
SECOND DISTRICT.
B. L. RITTER, Christian County.
THIRD DISTRICT.
J. T. WINFREY, Cumberland County.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
J. P. BARBOUR, Washington County.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
W. F. BULLOCK, Jefferson County.
SIXTH DISTRICT.
A. H. WARD, Harrison County.
SEVENTH DISTRICT.
GEO. S. SHANKLIN, Jessamine County.
EIGHTH DISTRICT.
W. A. BOSKINS, Garrard County.
NINTH DISTRICT.
HARRISON TAYLOR, Mason County.

KENTUCKY IN THE FIELD.—Governor Bramm, we understand, has been sent to the Camp Dick Robinson on the following day. A noble speech he made, we may be sure. The very ground is full of inspiration to him. Lieutenant-Governor Jacob during the last week spoke twice on our sister State of Indiana, made an address before the Rev. Mr. Curry, the abolition candidate for Congress in the Second District, who found excellent reasons for regretting the encounter. The heart of Indiana, no one can doubt, is attached to the heart of Kentucky, which knows no throbs of abolitionism. The hearts of the two States are attached, and the many eloquent appeals of our gallant Lieutenant-Governor is just the impetus to bring out the kindling heart. The Hon. E. L. Van Winkle, our able Secretary of State, is in the mountains, filling with the echoes of his eloquent appeals in behalf of the Union and of Kentucky. Attorney-General Eason, our readers know, delivered several days ago a strong and resolute speech in the county of Henry. He yesterday addressed a McClellan Ratification Meeting at the Capital. In short, every member of our State Government, who is distinguished as a speaker, and perhaps no State Government in the Union can boast of so many of these members of this description, has taken the field in behalf of McClellan, pleading for the triumph of the time-honored principles of Kentucky, as the sole hope for the preservation of the Union she loves so well. No are the remaining members of the State Government, though less conspicuous in patriotic work than their colleagues, less zealous or less able.

The members of our State Government stand as a unit in favor of McClellan, and are working as a unit for his election. They are true to the pledges upon which they themselves were elected. They are true to the Union, true to Kentucky, and true to their own honor. In their person, Kentucky takes the field, vindicating her proud name before the country.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, an earnest anti-slavery paper, and a zealous supporter of the Administration, is marked, above all the journals of its school, for self-respect, dignity, and candor. While the New York Times and Tribune, the Western Press, the Boston Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, and other abolition papers, never hesitate to distort the truth and fabricate falsehood to suit their partisan purposes, the Springfield Republican, with an innate respect for decency and love of truth, comes to report to the mean and contemptible tactics which would pervert historic facts and brand the fair fame of the Union Democracy. We might fill an entire column with extracts of the coarsest libels and raked attacks of the leading abolition papers upon McClellan and Pendleton, but two or three will serve as specimens of the malignity and falsehood which attribute the whole. Thus the New York Tribune says of General McClellan:

The one thing that is plain in his record is that he never fought if he could help it. So long as the rebels would let him alone, stoppage in position, as at Manassas, was quite enough to secure a cessation of "hostilities" on the part of the Quaker Mr. General.

This is said in the face of the facts that while disaster attended the Union cause at Bull Run, Gen. McClellan had cleared West Virginia of rebels, and received the unanimous thanks of Congress for his victories, and the day to day of the Union Democracy. The Philadelphia Press, Col. Follen's infamous sheet, contains the following:

At the beginning of the war General McClellan dictated to General Scott, his superior, after his army had been routed at the Battle of Bull Run, "thanks to a bad distribution of forces, and a long period of waiting illness," his party. If he had not been so "ill," he would have been in the field, and the Union would have been saved. The hand should be "planted" that wrote those words "waiting illness." General McClellan reached Fort Monroe on April 1, 1862, to take command of the Army of the Potomac, to which he had been previously assigned. All the roads in the neighborhood were flooded, but on the 5th he had arrived before Yorktown, and established his line from the York to the James rivers, across the entire peninsula. The rivers were, however, to one boat, and the boats were, which General McClellan had greatly relied, for the rebel ram Merrimack blockaded the mouth of the James, while the batteries at Yorktown and Gloucester sealed up the York river. He had, therefore, regrettably invested the place, and it was abandoned by the rebels on May 31, and occupied by McClellan's army on June 4. Without passing, he continued the pursuit toward Williamsburg, whipped the rebels on the 6th, and took possession of that place on the 9th. In the meantime he had detached Franklin and Sedgwick to open the Point with heavy guns, and he himself had driven his army across the Chickahominy. On the 18th, the 11th division of his army reached Bottom's Bridge over that stream; then, next day, his advance under Stoneman reached Cold Harbor; on the 26th, his 21st division reached New Bridge; on the 22d, the 23d and 24th divisions crossed the river, and on the 23d of May advanced toward the segment of a circle distant at all points about five miles from Richmond. It was now discovered that the rebels were largely reinforced, and on the 24th the battle of Chickahominy or Fair Oaks was commenced, and continued two days, during which the rebellion 5,000 men, including five Generals. On June 21, the War Department included Fort Monroe in McClellan's Department, and by the 6th his entire army, except the reserves and the outlying divisions of Franklin and Fitz John Porter, were across the Chickahominy, and he had been ordered by McClellan to have a permit. It thus appears that the Government officials have abandoned their duties, and gone into the market to purchase votes for the abolition candidates, and to advance the interests of a party rather than to conserve the integrity of the Government. The result of these votes was that better and truer Union men than composed the Board of Advisors have been denied the privilege to advise because they did not vote for M. M. Benton for Appellate Judge, who was an open avowed supporter of the rebellion, and because they would not pledge themselves to vote for the rebel nominees and identify themselves with the rebellion. The result of these votes was that better and truer Union men than composed the Board of Advisors have been denied the privilege to advise because they did not vote for M. M. Benton for Appellate Judge, who was an open avowed supporter of the rebellion, and because they would not pledge themselves to vote for the rebel nominees and identify themselves with the rebellion.

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Windows,
Sash.

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THE BEER ASSOCIATION HAS DETERMINED TO SELL BEER AT A DISCOUNT OF 10 PER CENT. ON ALL BEER PURCHASED BY WHOLESALE BUYERS.

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